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MILITARY DEBATES OAS PULLOUT OVER RIGHTS REPORT

PY140204 Paris AFP in Spanish 1912 GMT 13 Feb 80 FY

[By Yvan Chemla]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Feb (AFP)--It was reported here today that the possibility of an Argentine withdrawal from the OAS is being seriously debated in military circles, which are indignant over the "aggressive, superficial and malicious nature" of the IHRC [Inter-American Human Rights Commission] report on the human rights situation in this country.

Reliable sources indicate that this intention of the military is currently meeting categorical opposition from diplomats, who point out the negative effects of a decision of this type, considering that only recently the OAS renewed its confidence in its Argentine secretary general, Alejandro Orfila.

Besides the political risks of withdrawing from the OAS, diplomatic observers believe that a decision of this kind could give the impression of incoherence and could damage the Argentine image abroad. The diplomats particularly recall that it was the Argentine Government that took the initiative in inviting the IHRC to visit the country last September. This decision met strong criticism from military circles considered "hard," as well as from a large part of the upper middle class, which supports the regime. PUENTE RESERVADA, a Peronist weekly distributed by mail, stated in its last issue that Gen Roberto Viola, former commander of the army and a strong candidate to succeed Gen Jorge Videla, alerted the government to the "unpredictable risks" of this invitation to the INRC. A confidential source stated that Viola said that "the price will be high, as can be proven beyond any doubt by reading the report published by the commission."

This is in reality what the Buenos Aires regime is confronting, even though the government was able to maintain prudent optimism on the commission's conclusions during the weeks following the IHRC visit. After a few days of silence, Argentine Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stated his disappointment with the report, which he believes "is not as just, fair and objective as could be expected." In private, the military is using less diplomatic terms to denounce the malicious nature of the commission, which they believe is "manipulated by activists," and the fact that it mentions "with superficiality facts and figures on missing persons and exiles that are easy to refute."

If political commentators are to be believed, what is particularly bothering the military and could create a violent reaction against the OAS is the publication of names linked to acts of repression.

It was also recalled that Argentina provides \$6 million a year to the OAS budget.

For now, this military threat can only be a tactic, because the IHRC is awaiting the Argentine Government's answer before giving the finishing touches to the final report in March. The Argentine Government's answer, which the military junta is now preparing, will undoubtedly be very harsh.

It is, however, difficult to know if the arguments of the military government will carry sufficient weight to suggest a considerable change of the initial report, or if the threats to the OAS will have any political effect. Otherwise, Argentine diplomacy will have to fight a hard battle to prevent the 400-page report from being published.

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RAID

PY130008 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2254 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (NA)--The Human Rights Permanent Assembly (APDH) released a communique here today on the raid carried out on its branch in Mendoza, giving a different version than the official report.

The branch was raided on 30 January, and 9 days later the III Corps reported that a suitcase was found containing 17 pounds of trotyl (a high-powered explosive) and a large quantity of literature, most of it of Marxist tendency. During the operation, Albino Perez and Martha Agüero, leaders of the APDH and the commission of relatives of missing persons and political prisoners, were arrested.

The APDH communique questions the official report on the raid, stating that "if the III Corps carries out a thorough investigation the way it should, it will quickly reach the conclusion that this is a regrettable maneuver aimed at hindering the action of the two organizations." It adds: "The III Corps must keep in mind that these organizations reported to provincial and armed forces officials that an explosive device and threatening statements had been placed at the door of their headquarters."

The communique was signed by Father Enzo Giustozzi, Eduardo Pimentel, Emilio Mignone, Jaime Schirgfeld and Augusto Conte MacDonell, members of the APDH executive board.

GENERAL BUSSI DENIES POLITICAL AMBITIONS

PY120051 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 10 Feb 80 p 7 PY

[Excerpt] Tucuman--The commander of III Corps, Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi, denied yesterday that he plans to get involved in politics after his retirement from active military service.

"Taking part in politics is not on my mind. I do not think of it. Besides, I have no time for it," responded Bussi to a question about his plans, during a meeting with reporters at Benjamin Matienzo Airport.

The III Corps commander accompanied the army commander during a ceremony on the anniversary of the Independencia operation, honoring military personnel killed here in the fight against subversion.

ARMS SALES ABROAD WILL BE CONTINUED

PY131642 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1345 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Cordoba, 12 Feb (NA)--Gen Oscar Batolome Gallino, director general of military industries, confirmed that production to furnish war materiel to the armed forces will continue this year, "especially to satisfy the needs of the army."

Gen Gallino also announced that the military industries will continue selling arms abroad, but he refrained from disclosing the names of the purchasing countries. Gen Gallino made these announcements in a meeting with the press at the conclusion of the ceremony marking the 44th anniversary of the establishment of the military industries.

Asked by newsmen about arms sales abroad, Gen Gallino stated: "That is information that must be handled with care," but he pointed out that "the national policy regarding this matter is to export in accordance with international quality standards."

MINES MINISTER TO PROPOSE HIGHER TIN PRICE

HK131445 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 1005 GMT 13 Feb 80 HK

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 Feb (BERNAMA)--Bolivia will go into discussions at the tin producers ministerial meeting in Chiang Mai, Thailand, aware that it has to stand firm in opposition to the proposed release of 35,000 tons of the metal from the United States' stockpile.

The Bolivian delegation, led by its Minister of Mines Dr. Oscar Bonifaz, not only intends to put up a determined fight but also to propose a radical upward review of the present pricing system. The Bolivian charge d'affaires here, Franz Barrero, told BERNAMA that the Bolivian economy will depend to a great extent on what is decided upon at the Chiang Mai meeting and at the meeting of the International Tin Council (ITC) in London scheduled for Feb 25.

The ITC meeting, which ended in London on Jan 18, failed to reach a decision on a higher price range while consumers were equally determined that the U.S. proceed with its stockpile disposal plans. Mr Barrero pointed out that the U.S. move to release the 35,000 tons from its "non-commercial" stock at this time would disrupt the world market situation and immediately bring about a plunge in prices.

Bolivia has said repeatedly that it will have to bear the brunt of any price decline due to its higher cost of production. In quoting figures, the cost of producing one picul of tin in Bolivia is M\$1,859 (about U.S.\$808) compared to about M\$1,700 (U.S. \$772) in Malaysia, M\$1,750 (U.S. \$795) in Indonesia and M\$1,650 (U.S. \$750) in Thailand. The higher costs in Bolivia is due, Mr Barrero said, to the mode of ore extraction where tin is lode-mined in the mountains far from towns.

In addition to the heavy cost of machines for that type of mining, the government also has to provide for living, schooling and medical facilities for the miners.

On the effect of the proposed U.S. disposals, he said that the forces of demand and supply would inevitably bring prices much lower and subsequently create havoc with the delicate balance in the market. Mr Barrero said that the intended release by the U.S. was in direct contravention of Article 43 (Para D) of the fifth international tin agreement concluded in June 1975 which expires in June 1981.

The article states that "disposals from non-commercial stockpiles shall be made with due regard to the protection of tin producers, processors and consumers against avoidable disruption of their usual markets and against adverse consequences of such disposals on the investment of capital in exploration and development of new supplies and the health and growth of tin mining in the producing countries." "Though the U.S. plans to stagger the disposals," Mr Barrero added, "it would still pose a tremendous obstacle to the sensitive international tin market." He said that the article also provided that "disposals shall be in such amounts and over such periods of time as will not interfere unduly with production and employment in the tin industry in the producing countries and as will avoid creating hardships to the economies of the participating producing countries."

Bolivia will propose a new pricing system to reflect a more "realistic level" which Mr Barrero said was also mentioned by the Malaysian Minister of Primary Industries Paul Leong in London. Bolivia will seek a floor price of M\$2,200 (\$1,100) and a ceiling of M\$2,600 (\$1,200).

This represents an increase of M\$700 (\$350) from the existing ITC floor price of M\$1,500 (\$680) and M\$650 (about \$300) from the ceiling of M\$1,950 (\$880).

On ongoing negotiations with the U.S. on the GSA release, Mr Barrero said producing countries should close [word indistinct] forward a strong unified position which could result in a postponement of the U.S. action.

He said that the Bolivian minister of mines had announced recently that Bolivia would remain a member of the International Tin Council, ending speculation that the world's number two tin producer would opt out of the sixth tin agreement.

RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH ALGERIA

FY132126 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Feb 80 p 4 PY

[Excerpt] Bolivia and Algeria will soon establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The foreign ministers of the two countries, Julio Garret and Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, signed a special protocol to this effect on the occasion of the visit made by an Arab official mission to this city.

The historic document was signed on 2 February in the private residence of Victor Handal, the well-known businessman of Arab descent, in the presence of all the members of the Arab mission who visited the country; diplomatic and national officials; three former Bolivian presidents, Victor Paz Estenssoro, Walter Guevara Arze and Hernan Siles Zuazo; and other social and political figures of the country.

According to statements made to the press by the host, Mr Handal, these relations will permit the two countries to strengthen economic, cultural and other relations between our country and the Arab world for mutual benefit "within the concept of mutual respect and generous cooperation."

BORDER RESIDENTS THREATEN TO SECEDE, JOIN BRAZIL

FY120124 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 11 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz--Inhabitants of the city of San Matias, located on the Bolivian border with Brazil, have threatened to burn a military plane and raise the Brazilian flag, thus seceding from Bolivia, if the La Paz government fails to meet their demands for urban development projects. Their threat to join Brazil forced the Bolivian Government to hold emergency consultations and to call for a special session of the army command. Last weekend, San Matias residents occupied the national bank, seized two military planes and held their crews hostage to demand the construction of an airport and a road.

Call General Strike

FY130158 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] La Paz--The 4,000 inhabitants of the city of San Matias, located on the Bolivian border with Brazil, today called a general strike. They still hold four military planes and 10 crewmen [figures as heard] hostage to protest the poverty and neglect in which they live, and they still threaten to secede from Bolivia and join Brazil. La Paz military and civilian officials are concerned over this incident because Bolivia and Brazil waged a war over border demarcation problems late in the last century.

MEXICO'S LOPEZ PORTILLO SCHEDULES VISIT IN JULY

PY140243 Paris AFP in Spanish 2001 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 13 Feb (AFP)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo will arrive in Brasilia on 28 July on a 3-day official visit to Brazil, Mexican Ambassador Cuevas Canciano announced here today. The Mexican president will probably spend the night of 27 July in Manaus, in the Amazon region.

Mexican Defense Minister Gen Felix Galvan Lopez will make an official visit to Brazil from 3-10 March.

OIL BYPRODUCT EXPORT PROFITS TO BE SHARED WITH IRAN

PY131308 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Returning from a trip through several petroleum producing countries, Armando Guedes Coelho, PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] commercial department superintendent, revealed yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that Brazil will reimburse to Iran--in dollars--70 percent of the profits earned from the resale of 25,000 of the 60,000 barrels of petroleum which it will receive daily until August. Guedes Coelho feels that Brazil must export the byproducts of those 25,000 barrels and increase the profits which will be shared with Iran. The superintendent also said that Shell and British Petroleum had been forced to sign the same kind of contract as PETROBRAS, a contract they had to accept because they consider Iran an important supplier.

FIGUEIREDO MAY SIGN NUCLEAR PACT DURING CHILE VISIT

PY132337 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The following agreements may be signed during President Figueredo's visit to Chile: a Brazilian-Chilean nuclear cooperation agreement and an agreement allowing the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation to prospect for petroleum under risk contracts on the southern Chilean continental shelf. These possibilities were discussed at a preparatory meeting for Figueiredo's visit held by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro with Chilean Ambassador Fernando Zegers.

PUNISHMENT FOR PLO REPRESENTATIVE STILL UNDECIDED

PY131616 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0156 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 12 Feb (TELAM-DPA)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry still has not made a decision concerning the eventual punishment [sancion] of Farid Sawan, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] in Brazil, Bernard Pericas, the Foreign Ministry's official spokesman, has affirmed.

Punishment could be imposed as a result of the protest submitted to the Foreign Ministry by Mosche Ereli, the Israeli ambassador to Brazil, after Sawan disseminated among students of the University of Brasilia thousands of books entitled: "Menachen Begin, history of a terrorist."

Responsibility for distributing the book, which Ereli considers false and offensive, was assumed by the representative of the Arab League with the intention of protecting Sawan. The PLO representative announced that the League will distribute 50,000 copies of the book. He stated that he does not fear punishment by the Brazilian Government because he counts on the support of all the Arab ambassadors, who also consider Begin an international terrorist.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER TERMS USSR 'JUST ANOTHER BUYER'

PY140241 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Excerpts] Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile today reported that the marketing of soybeans has started, and that the minimum price has been set at 440 cruzeiros per 60-kg bag. He also announced measures designed to protect farmers.

[Being Stabile recording] A package of coherent measures was adopted to effectively protect producers, consumers and our export needs. The minimum price for soybean marketing in 1980 was set at 440 cruzeiros per 60-kg bag. [end recording]

Asked whether the new quotas will guarantee the export of soybeans to the Soviet Union, he said: [begin recording] The Soviet Union is just another soybean buyer. Quotas are not established on the basis of who the buyer is. It is the soybean exporter himself who negotiates with foreign buyers the sale of his product. The Soviet Union is just another foreign buyer. If the Brazilian exporter finds the Soviet price advantageous, he will sell his product to the Soviet Union. [end recording]

O ESTADO NOTES EFFECT OF U.S. GRAIN BOYCOTT ON PRICES

PY130125 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "A Fragile and Baseless Policy"]

[Text] The exultation which some people felt when the Brazilian Government decided to exploit the U.S. embargo on grain exports to the Soviet Union seems to be fading as free market laws come into play--laws the Soviet Union knows very well, as a good adversary of the free market should, and laws which many of us capriciously insist on disregarding. Satisfaction at the situation was not felt only by those in government who tried to keep the Brazilian people from expressing the idea that Brasilia needed to demonstrate its solidarity with the United States on Afghanistan by concrete actions as the only way of showing Moscow that such aggression is repudiated by the international community. Many people in the production sector thought that the Soviets would buy all that they needed from Brazil, and there were others who believed that transactions with the Soviet Union would help rescue our trade balance in an extremely difficult period for the country's economy.

The results of these strange ideas, which make our international policy inconsistent with our internal policy, are slowly making themselves felt. In the broadest sense, Brazil isolated itself not only from its traditional political allies but from the Western community as well in a delicate period in world affairs. In a strictly economic sense, producers and government officials are beginning to realize that the U.S. embargo, by diverting toward the non-Soviet international market a substantial quantity of grain, is driving down prices. This market trend, by the way, was already noticeable in the days following the announcement of the measures taken by the Carter Government. The declining price of soybeans in the Chicago grain market indicated that the market would react downwards to the large offer of products which were not available before. Only those who believe that whim is a primary factor in making policies refused to pay attention to reality--with the result that Brazilian producers are already questioning if we will be in a position to obtain economic compensation for the disadvantages of the policy of Brazil pronouncing itself a member of the Third World in order to isolate itself from the Western world.

For a country like Brazil, which depends on the outside world to carry on its development at the rate demanded by the number of persons entering the job market, it will always be risky to gamble on probabilities and prospects, especially since Brazil does not control the international market and is in no position to dictate the behavior of eventual buyers. This gamble is all the more delicate because for many years we can only hope to be an emerging power, not a power recognized as a reality in international forums--in the first place because, despite the importance we have because of our territorial size, geographical position and population strength, we still are not part of the diplomatic circle where peace or war is decided, and even if we were we are not in a position to participate in the solution of conflicts, due to the peaceful nature of our people and our total dependence on the outside market to insure our oil supply and to purchase the goods needed for proceeding with our development process.

The decline in soybean prices which has occurred already and which might be even more pronounced once the official forecast for the 1980 U.S. harvest is in erases, from the exclusively economic standpoint, any advantage which the Brazilian Government may have hoped to obtain--politically or economically--from its position of "independence" toward the United States. In other words, gambling on factors over which we have no control, we damaged our international image without any substantial benefit. Although indefensible from the moral standpoint, pragmatism at least tries to justify itself on the basis of economic advantages. When the Brazilian government decision comes up to expectations, neither morally nor economically, what can we say about the makers of such a fragile and baseless foreign policy? [sentence as published]

RECORD CROP OF RICE, CORN, SOYBEANS EXPECTED

PY131208 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Feb 80 p 1 PY

[Text] Francisco Villela, president of the production financing commission, has announced that a record-setting crop of rice, corn and soybeans has been practically confirmed and added that the government is prepared to finance a large quantity of these products; "We expect that there will be a reduction of current market prices for these products as a natural result of increased supply," he said. He also admitted that the government will be forced to purchase some of the products because "market prices will be unable to surpass the minimum." Villela believes that should the weather remain favorable for the next 20 days, some crop records will be broken, especially for soybeans and corn.

Soybean Exports Projected

PY140242 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Benedito Moreira, director of the Foreign Trade Department, has predicted that if the crop is good this year Brazil will have 2 million tons of soybeans for export. He declined to state, however, whether part of this surplus will be exported to the Soviet Union. He conceded that the Soviets need a large quantity of corn in view of their crop failure, but he denied having met with Soviet representatives interested in purchasing cereal grains from Brazil. He noted that if the Soviets are interested in buying grains they should contact the private sector, not government officials.

NEGOTIATIONS UNDERWAY FOR TRADING POST IN PRC

PY140226 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Feb 80 p 17 PY

[Excerpt] The government is determined to stimulate trade with the PRC and the Asian continent. Finance Minister Ernane Galveas has already authorized the Brazilian Warehouse and Trade Company [COBEC] to negotiate with the PRC state-owned foreign trade enterprise the installation of a trading post in the PRC.

COBEC is preparing a delegation to go to the PRC to conclude negotiations which were initiated last December when a PRC official delegation was in Rio de Janeiro.

A joint venture with the China National Native Produce and Animal Byproducts Import and Export Corporation (Chinatuhsu) intends to install a trading post, either in Shanghai or Guangzhou, to sell coffee, soybeans, cocoa, mineral ores and other Brazilian products in the PRC and Asian markets.

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY OFFICE TO REOPEN 'SHORTLY'

PY131134 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY

[Text] According to Itamaraty press adviser Bernardo Pericas, the Chinese news agency XINHUA will be functioning in Brazil shortly. Pericas stated that the final details for the reopening of the Chinese Government news agency's office are going through bureaucratic channels. The office must be installed in Brazil soon in accordance with the authorization granted by the Foreign Ministry.

XINHUA's Brazilian office was closed in 1974, when it was located in Rio de Janeiro.

BUDGET TO CURTAIL TIMETABLE OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY121150 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS], today told Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals that it will not be possible to continue with the implementation of the Brazilian nuclear program. He was specifically referring to the installation of the fuel cycle which, in his opinion, cannot be implemented within the budget earmarked for NUCLEBRAS this year, that is, slightly over 19 billion cruzeiros. He made this announcement after a 3-hour meeting with Minister Cals in Brasilia.

Mines and Energy Ministry sources have reported that Minister Cals no longer assigns priority to the installation of the nuclear fuel cycle in the country, as he did until last year.

BRIEFS

SECOND HALF INFLATION--The Labor Ministry has reported that the national consumers price index increased 38.7 percent between July and December 1979. This percentage, which will be used to establish the rate of salary hikes in February, clearly reflects the high cost of living in the second half of 1979. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY]

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION DROPS--Compared with 1974, gasoline consumption decreased 2.5 percent in 1979. In terms of quantity, this represents a decline from 13,776,000 cubic meters in 1974 to 13,420,000 cubic meters in 1979. In turn, consumption of diesel oil increased by 70 percent. This information was supplied by Transport Minister Eliseu Resende. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY]

INTERIOR MINISTER WARNS EXTREMISTS STILL ACTIVE

PY121451 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Interior Minister Sergio Fernandes stated yesterday that the struggle against Marxism has not ended. Moreover, he warned that the Chilean Government is ready to confront any terrorist attempt and that extremists are constantly making plans to start all types of disorders.

The interior minister added that the Marxists cannot accept the defeat they experienced in Chile in 1973 and are, therefore, always active.

This is how Interior Minister Sergio Fernandes answered journalists' questions about whether we agreed with the government secretary general, who said a few days ago that extremism was still present in Chile. The interior minister said that the government has been very explicit in stating that Marxists cannot engage in any political activity in Chile, since they only use it as a means of enforcing their regime.

Furthermore, he noted that the government will not be fooled in the manner of other governments, which signed agreements with the Marxists and were later betrayed by them.

Fernandes added: We Chileans have every right to doubt their sincerity, since when they lacked the support of the majority in 1972 they launched the country into a civil war. He noted: I do not believe Marxists will refuse to use violence as a means of achieving their objectives, since it is a part of their doctrine. Peaceful means may be preferred if they are viable, but violence will never be discarded as a valid alternative. This is still true even if they do indeed choose to use peaceful means, because if a defenseless democracy allows Marxism to impose itself on the people through an electoral majority that will grant it complete power, that is the end of democratic practices.

Asked whether terrorists activity was still present in Chile, the interior minister said that the so-called resistance is a perfect example of Marxism continuing to promote a civil war in Chile.

BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

PY121155 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 12 Feb 80 PY

[Text] Adm Maximiano da Silva Fonseca, the Brazilian navy minister, today ended his 9-day official visit to Chile. He had been specially invited by the Chilean Navy to strengthen friendly relations.

NICARAGUA 'IMPORTANT' IN CUBAN EXPANSION PLANS

PA130419 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2144 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Feb (EFE)--Cuba's alleged interference in the maritime problem between Colombia and Nicaragua is part of the Castro regime's plan to expand into Central America, observers of international affairs here say.

Several members of the chamber's foreign relations committee have warned that Nicaragua is a "strategic point" in Cuba's wish to extend its empire in this part of the continent. Other sources indicated that it is probably due to the serious dispute between Cuba and Colombia over the UN Security Council seat.

These opinions were voiced prior to the Foreign Relations Advisory Committee meeting Thursday in Bogota to analyze the maritime dispute between Colombia and Nicaragua.

Official circles insisted Tuesday that the Colombian ambassador in Cuba may be recalled for consultation because of the possibility that the Castro regime may have interfered in the maritime problem between these two nations.

Cuban Ambassador Fernando Ravelo held a meeting Tuesday in Bogota with his main advisers, presumably to analyze the delicate maritime conflict.

Nicaraguans who landed early this week on San Andres and Providencia Islands today again warned of the danger represented by Cuba's intervention.

The Colombian Foreign Ministry kept diplomatically silent on the matter while the Cuban Embassy in Bogota continued debating without revealing any of the topics discussed to the local or foreign press.

The Nicaraguans, headed by Capt Carlyle Downs, said they were ready to fight to overthrow that communist regime that "today keeps Nicaragua in an unimaginable situation."

Firmness With Nicaragua Urged

PA132005 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The Liberal Party today asked the government to adopt a more belligerent attitude toward Nicaragua.

Senator Simon (Bosa) Lopez, a party leader, said that Colombia's stance in the face of Nicaragua's claims has been weak. This stance should be changed because we do not know how far the members of the reconstruction government junta of that Central American country will go, (Bosa) Lopez added. He emphasized that Colombia should be armed and prepared to defend its territory, which is today threatened by the outrageous behavior of the new rulers of Nicaragua.

Envoy Charges Nicaraguan Violations

PA132213 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Colombian Ambassador to Venezuela Cornelio Reyes charged here today that human rights are being violated in Nicaragua. Speaking for himself, the diplomat hinted that Amnesty International should visit Managua to examine the situation.

Cornelio Reyes spoke to Radio Cadena Nacional about his recent visit to Nicaragua:

[Begin recording--Reyes] We were disturbed when we heard about this situation, a concern everyone shares. The newspaper EL PUEBLO, a leftist newspaper, was shut down by the army, its offices were occupied and its editorial staff brought to trial. Another [words indistinct] was shut down. The question is: Are these actions considered repression? [end recording]

The Colombian ambassador added that there have been numerous charges in Nicaragua about the outrages committed by the Sandinist government against those opposed to the government's policies.

[Begin recording--Reyes] Charges are raised, for example, about the way the trials are being conducted, with an ad hoc (?judge), and no right of appeal. Also, many persons are missing.

[Reporter] Apparently, then, human rights are being violated in Nicaragua?

[Reyes] Perhaps. Amnesty International should visit Nicaragua to look into these things.

[Reporter] Are you requesting this, as a member of that commission of the Andean Group?

[Reyes] No sir. This is a personal concern.

[Reporter] You are then worried about the human rights situation in Nicaragua?

[Reyes] I am worried, and many other people are also worried. We are worried about the (?deviation) of power in Nicaragua. [end recording]

TROOPS SEARCH FOR RICHARD STARR'S KIDNAPERS

PA131727 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Troops of the 9th brigade, with the help of airborne commands, are searching all along the border between Huila Department and the Caqueta district for the communist guerrillas who kept American botanist Richard Starr in captivity for 3 years.

The American was released after a \$250,000 ransom was paid. A close associate of famous American columnist Jack Anderson has confirmed that American newsman Jack (Mitchell) was the middleman used for payment of the ransom. A former member of the House of Representatives informed Jack Anderson of Starr's kidnaping, and Anderson decided to act as the middleman and was able to collect the money demanded for the release of the scientist, a member of the Peace Corps.

It was officially learned that Anderson's envoy, Jack (Mitchell), arrived in Colombia last Saturday in the area of Huila and Caqueta specifically to pay the ransom demanded by the FARC.

Richard Starr briefly said that troops of the 9th brigade, supported by airborne commands, are conducting a vast search along the central mountain range near the Huila-Caqueta border area.

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ON FIRST 6 MONTHS OF TERM

PA121306 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Speech by Fausto Molina, Ecuadoran national public information secretary, at Presidential House--live]

[Text] Some 6 months of government, out of the 5 years of mandate, and some 6 months of government, with all that remains to be done in Ecuador, is not sufficient time to judge this government. What can we say about the goals achieved by this government? Undoubtedly, it has been the emphasis placed on telling Ecuadorians of the need to live in a democracy.

This is a very complex task. It involves introducing a series of values which will make us think that democracy is a way of life worthy of being lived to the fullest, in spite of its limitations and problems. This is an indisputable asset in favor of this government.

But it is not only a matter of defending democracy. It is also the defense of constitutionality, to the extent that Ecuadorians must be disciplined to respect the political charter approved by all Ecuadorians and which we are all compelled to respect regardless of our political, social or cultural level.

I believe we benefit from placing trust in producers and businessmen who can establish clear rules of behavior. The executive has not spread uncertainty; on the contrary, it has helped establish a climate of trust. It has achieved this through the measures of the Monetary Board, the lines of credit opened by the Development Bank and the administrative decisions which favor and give incentives to this sector and the consumer. I believe that if we are just, we must admit that this government has been able to stop its efforts to prevent an unchecked increase in the price of staples because the free markets in low income sectors in Quito and Guayaquil and other cities have been successful.

I don't know if the television newsmen have been reporting on the prices of various articles, but I personally have visited these free markets and have noted a substantial reduction in prices in comparison with the first week of our term. Municipal and provincial officials and the people will continue to cooperate with these small markets so that they can become an institution in spite of small problems to the municipality.

HURTADO COMMENTS ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PA131942 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado Larrea has described President Roldos' constitutional government as centerleftist. Therefore, he has suggested to those demanding a revolutionary national development plan and complaining that the plan will end private enterprise, that they should win the forthcoming elections and draft their own program in accordance with their ideological and political views.

During a news conference at the governor's office in Cuenca, Hurtado remarked that the constitutional government to which he belongs does not plan to wage a revolution in the country. He said what was actually offered during the election campaign was the implementation of a different model to achieve economic progress and social justice, and not one to serve the interests of the oligarchy and the extreme leftwing in Ecuador in any way whatsoever.

During his talk with newsmen, Hurtado said the government will promote community and public sectors of the economy through the national development plan. He said it will not affect private or industrial property in any way because these areas are not part of the government's responsibility and are thus not included in the 21-point program outlined during the election campaign.

Responding to the concern voiced by newsmen, Hurtado harshly criticized the House of Representatives for its foot dragging in regard to the approval of the law on the national development plan and for finally enacting in 1 hour a version of its own that was different from the one submitted by the executive branch.

Hurtado described the bill approved by the House of Representatives as inadvisable and unconstitutional because it denies to both the president and the vice president of the republic the powers granted to them by the Constitution, which responds to the people's sovereign will as expressed through the referendum of January 1980.

In conclusion, the vice president of the republic said he will not resign himself to being a figurehead in the present constitutional, democratic and popular government.

MINISTER ORDERS PROTECTION FOR CABINET MEMBERS

PA131858 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The government minister has ordered that efforts be taken to provide all necessary protection to Cabinet ministers following the attack against the finance minister and the finance under secretary the night before last.

The step is intended to prevent a repetition of such an incident, which left the finance under secretary in critical condition. According to an official report, the under secretary will be flown to the United States once his health improves.

BUARAM OPENS DOOR FOR UNDERSTANDING WITH CONSERVATIVES

PA132214 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) leader Assad Bucaram has left the door open for reaching a mutually satisfactory understanding with the conservatives. He announced that both he and Colonel Rafael Armijos possess good qualifications for the post of president and vice president of the national Chamber of Representatives.

Bucaram's statement came in response to Armijos' remark that the pact with the CFP had ended. This stirred the political climate because in August, when the Chamber of Representatives is again installed, the leaders must be elected or reelected for a 1-year term.

At a press conference held yesterday on his return from the principal port, Bucaram bitterly attacked Popular Democracy and labeled as a farce the thought of trying the former members of the triumvirate in an extraordinary congress session.

FEBRERISTA PARTY DENIES CHARGES OF COMMUNIST INFILTRATION

PY120252 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 9 Feb 80 p 6 PY

[Excerpts] The National Executive Committee of the Febrerista Revolutionary Party has said that accusations made by the director of the Investigations Department are "absolutely false." During the closing lecture of a seminar held in the city of San Lorenzo last night, the Investigations Department director referred to "the Marxist infiltration of the political parties of Paraguay."

The statement by the Febrerista Party regarding the accusation made by the Investigations Department director, Pastor M. Coronel, that "the national agreement is nothing but a communist popular front," said that "the threatening and false assertions made by the famous chief of investigations fully justify the objectives of the national agreement."

"The only time in my life that I stood in front of Pastor Coronel I was handcuffed, having undergone several days of torment. I recall with particular revulsion the filthy tank in which most democrats in this country have been immersed. At that time the only one who spoke was Coronel--to heap slanders on me. I said not a word. Then I was taken away to undergo another series of 'softening' treatments."

Thus reads a "reply to the false assertions," which was issued by the secretary general of the Febrerista Party, Ricardo Andres Lugo Rodriguez, who reacted to the statement by investigations Director Coronel during a lecture delivered by the latter at the closing of the San Lorenzo seminar. In one passage of his lecture, Coronel asserted that Lugo Rodriguez had confessed to professing communist ideas on one occasion.

Lugo Rodriguez gave his version of the occasion Coronel referred to in a note distributed to the press.

BRIEFS

ITALIAN TECHNICAL MISSION--A technical mission of the Italian consulting firm Electro-consul arrived yesterday in this country. It will contact officials of the Carlos Antonio Lopez Railway to evaluate all proposals related to the project of the modernization and electrification of the railway. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Feb 80 p 21 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO CHILE DEPARTS--Santiago, Chile, 13 Feb (LATIN)--Gen Rolando Gonzalez, Paraguayan ambassador to Chile, will end his tour of duty on 23 February 1980. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1148 GMT 13 Feb 80 PY]

NAVY MINISTER--The Brazilian Navy minister, Adm Maximiano Eduardo da Silva Fonseca, was met at the international airport by high officials during a short stopover on his way back to Brazil after a visit to Chile. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 12 Feb 80 p 11 PY]

TORRIJOS TALKS WITH PENA GOMEZ ON PLANNED VISIT, CARTER

FA131236 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0419 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Feb (EFE)--Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the government party who has just returned from Panama, announced today that Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of the Panamanian National Guard, will visit the country in March.

Pena Gomez, secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, today said he was able to hold very interesting private talks with Torrijos in which they discussed general political topics.

"We discussed revolutionary changes and the fall of men. He told me that he had learned to be patient and understand that it was counterproductive to try to make fast changes," Pena Gomez said.

Torrijos said that he had learned "the lesson that the important thing was not reaching the finishing line fast, but getting there in good shape."

Regarding the international situation, he described himself as an admirer and personal friend of President Jimmy Carter because of the signing of the canal treaties which guaranteed the reaffirmation of the country's sovereignty.

Torrijos told Pena Gomez that Carter has acted with much wisdom because a military action to rescue the hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Iran would have precipitated a world war.

We understood the danger, he continued, and Panama offered itself as the temporary refuge for the shah of Iran "while the parties were working out an agreement to solve the crisis." However, Torrijos does not believe that the Ayatollah Khomeyni is a fanatic; he believes that the ayatollah wants to modernize his country.

Regarding Fidel Castro, Torrijos praised him saying, "He is a leader that is above the government apparatus and he has the most important aspect of courage--that is, honesty."

Further on Issues Discussed

FL131246 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Gen Omar Torrijos, chief of Panama's National Guard and its former president, has accused former U.S. President Richard Nixon of trying to destroy him during his term as U.S. President.

In a conversation he had with Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, Torrijos disclosed to the secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party that Jimmy Carter, on the other hand, had been a loyal friend. According to what Torrijos told Pena Gomez, Carter has taken a positive stand toward anticommunists in his speeches about the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. We cannot experiment with a first-termer but Carter will express his real personality when he is reelected as President of the United States, Omar Torrijos told Pena Gomez.

On another subject, Torrijos expressed his interest when Pena Gomez told him that there are schemers both inside and outside the Dominican Government. These schemers, Pena Gomez told Torrijos, spread the rumor that he had gone to Panama to establish contact with Cuban President Commander Fidel Castro.

ROYO COMMENTS ON CANAL ISSUE, NICARAGUA, EL SALVADOR

PA131259 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Feb 80 pp A-1, B-16 PA

[Excerpts] During a news conference held on Sunday in Medellin, Panamanian President Aristides Royo said he hopes that the recent protest submitted by our government to the United States regarding that country's law to implement the Torrijos-Carter treaties will affect the Senate's decisions in the future.

"The communists are definitely not asleep. The members of the communist parties in these countries are agitating to bring about a change in the political systems which exist in these nations," President Royo said in answer to a question on the situation that is prevailing in Central America.

However, the Panamanian president said he does not believe a socialist revolution is being carried out in Nicaragua. "They are carrying out a nationalist revolution in a country in which they found a number of circumstances with which we are all familiar."

Royo said the Nicaraguans are staging a process that is revolutionary in the educational, economic and social areas. He added: "This is very different from believing that their revolution is sponsored by the USSR. I do not believe this is true but the United States could best attest to this."

President Royo said the same thing is happening to the French and Italian communists, who have been trying for 35 years to change the political structure. In every country in which a communist party exists, it tries to change things, Royo said.

Regarding El Salvador, Dr Royo said there must be a truce on both sides' with yielding by one side and progress by the other." Royo said he had been impressed with a communique by the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Front in which it asked what the Salvadoran Government had accomplished. "As long as the government (of El Salvador) has not carried out the activities which are considered necessary, the situation remains difficult," Royo said.

ROYO REASSURES COLOMBIA ON CANAL TRANSIT RIGHTS

PA121510 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

["Excerpt" of statement by Panamanian President Aristides Royo during news conference with local and foreign newsmen in Medellin, Colombia, on 10 February 1980--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, there is some confusion in Colombia regarding whether the Contadora agreement of 1975 revoked all Colombia's rights pertaining to the Panama Canal and whether some of these have been restored. What is the truth, and what, at present, are Colombia's prospects regarding the Panama Canal?

[Answer] I do not understand the last part of your question about Colombia's prospects regarding the Panama Canal. To what do you refer?

[Question] To the use of the canal at this time, without meeting other requirements.

[Answer] I see. There is a treaty which was signed on 6 April 1914 and approved in Colombia by law 14 of 1914. It is known as the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty.

It is a treaty signed by the United States and Colombia, without taking Panama into account, because of the disagreements between the United States and Colombia that resulted from Panama's independence.

That treaty gave free transit to Colombian ships, materials and warships without payment of any tolls.

When we were negotiating [for the Torrijos-Carter treaties] Colombia proposed that these rights be maintained. Panama then met with Colombia, which had already been supporting us. General Torrijos met in Contadora with President Oduber of Costa Rica and President Lopez-Michelsen of Colombia. General Torrijos told Colombia and Costa Rica on that occasion that as soon as Panama was liberated and the Torrijos-Carter treaties were a reality, Panama would be willing to maintain Colombia's right of free passage for its warships.

This duplicates the contents of the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty, but this time it was not an agreement between the United States and Colombia, but between Panama and Colombia, reached voluntarily and without outside influence.

These governments included Costa Rica for reasons of brotherhood, because of the friendly and close relations between the countries and also because we are neighbors. The two countries, Colombia and Costa Rica, are interested in the development of the border areas. The two countries have very peaceful relations with Panama and are countries with whom problems can be resolved. If there are problems affecting the neutrality of the canal-- in the event of a war or a nuclear disaster, Colombia and Panama would be affected.

For this reason and because of the short distance between the two people, their closeness, and the fact that being neighbors that sleep at our sides and share our problems and our opportunities, Panama decided to sign this treaty of peace with the two countries and this is what is covered by the Monteria Treaty and the treaty signed last week with Costa Rica.

[Question] Mr President, yesterday a newsman said that Colombian rights pertaining to the canal are up in the air? Is this so?

[Answer] They are not in the air. I think they are in the interoceanic waterway and proof of this is that Colombia has these rights at this time, even without the ratification of the treaty that is being studied by the Panamanian National Assembly. Even if this treaty is not ratified, Colombia has its rights until 31 December 1999 by virtue of the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty, because that is when the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty expires. At this time, tolls are being administered by the United States. It is not until 31 December 1999 that total control of the waterway, including tolls, will be turned over to the Republic of Panama. That is when the new relationship between Panama and Colombia will go into effect.

[Question] But then the rights would be up in the air after 1 January of the year 2000?

[Answer] They would be up in the air if Colombia and Panama had not met to sign the Monteria Treaty.

[Indistinct question] [Answer] In the first place, it is true that the assembly has not approved the treaty, but this is under study and the approval will come in time. At present, Colombia is protected by the Urrutia-Thompson Treaty, which will remain valid until 31 December 1999. We trust that by that time, Panama will have resolved the issue of Colombia's rights to transit the canal, as applied to the passage of Colombian warships.

[Question] Mr President, it has also been said that Colombia would have the same rights as Costa Rica under the new treaty. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, the treaty which we signed with Colombia is identical in content and application to the treaty we signed with Costa Rica. The same rights granted to Colombia have been granted to Costa Rica, since both are neighboring, friendly countries.

[Question] You recently protested a law approved by the U.S. Senate which to a certain extent undermines the benefits and gains of the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Will this protest have any effect?

[Answer] I am confident that it will have some effect, because we have noted that the law precludes strict compliance with the treaties, and when compliance with the treaties is affected, so is the functioning of the waterway. These are violations which influence the functioning of the interoceanic waterway. Therefore, we hope that the U.S. legislators will see the light and will make the corresponding modifications in the law and that later the executive branch will do its part. If this does not happen, Panama will take the (?necessary) diplomatic action at the international and domestic levels.

[Question] Mr President, would your country be willing to mediate in the conflict between Colombia and Nicaragua?

[Answer] Definitely. I believe that in my message in Rios Plaza, I clearly expressed our desire to mediate, to help--in view of our commitment to inter-American peace--to solve the conflict between Colombia and Nicaragua regarding the islets and cays.

ROYO TO LEAVE ON 'IMPORTANT MISSION' 14 FEBRUARY

PA132256 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Sources close to the presidency announced at noon that President Aristides Royo will travel abroad tomorrow on a very important mission. The source did not know where the president is going.

Dr Royo's trip seems to be the result of the numerous high-level meetings he has held this week and has even led to a cancellation of the president's schedule, including a cabinet meeting and a meeting with the Colon Free Zone Users.

We have been unable to confirm this information, but according to observers, this trip might be connected with a Panamanian mediation in the Salvadoran crisis or with the U.S.-Iranian problem.

CONFERENCE OF SOLIDARITY WITH EL SALVADOR OPENS

PA132141 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] The first National Conference of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People opened this morning, attended by representatives of many national and international organizations.

This conference, organized by the Panamanian Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran people, is being held at the Gabriel Carrillo (?Bruce) room in the journalists house. Its main objective, in addition to exposing the current situation in that Central American country, is to declare the year 1980 as the year of solidarity with the Salvadoran people.

Marco Antonio Portillo, member of the Peoples Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], spoke at the opening ceremony. He noted the serious situation prevailing in El Salvador, which has stirred the people to search for a solution that will respond to their needs and sacrifices.

The matter was brought up of announcing to the Salvadoran people the BPR alternative based on an alliance that represents all popular forces.

The BPR representative denounced the landing of U.S. troops in the southeastern part of the country and the presence of U.S. military advisers operating in the vicinity of San Miguel, La Union and Morazan.

Portillo said that this confirms once more how U.S. interference seeks to halt the progress of El Salvador and other Central American countries.

He reported that yesterday members of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] had abandoned the Education Ministry, but were brutally repressed by the Salvadoran National Guard with an aftermath of 10 dead and 35 wounded. Also, the Spanish Embassy, which has been occupied since 5 February by the LP-28, was surrounded by antiguerrilla units, resulting in three dead and five wounded.

Present at the National Conference of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People are representatives of various national and international groups, such as Conadescopaz [National Committee for the Defense of Solidarity and Peace], Polisario Front, (?FER-Revolutionary Students Front), Guaykucho, NIR [New Revolutionary Left], FER 29, PAZ [not further identified], Cuadro [not further identified], CNTP [National Central of Panamanian Workers] and the PLC [Palestine Liberation Organization].

The conference will adjourn this afternoon after each commission presents to the plenary session a report on its work and the conclusions of the various committees.

Conference Ends, Arrest Made

PA140507 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Following the takeover of the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador for the second time, the holding of Ambassador David Pere and the cutting of communications between the embassy and the rest of the world, the Panamanian Government closed down the Conference of Solidarity With the People of El Salvador which opened in Panama this morning at the Journalists House.

Alba Marisol, Juan Benjamin Lopez Garay, Alvaro Antonio Castillo, Raul Cuellar, Manuel (Ever) Guzman and Marco Antonio Portillo were arrested and taken to the counterintelligence section of the National Guard.

Although no official statement has been made on the matter, we have been told that the future of the arrested persons is based on a simple equation--it will be directly proportional to what happens to the Panamanian diplomats in the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador.

COSTA RICA

FORMER MINISTER ACCUSED OF RECEIVING PENTAGON FUNDS

PA131401 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Deputy Mario Devandas Brenes has charged before a special commission investigating the military buildup (?during the) Oduber Quiros administration [public security] that former Minister Mario Charpentier received money from the Pentagon.

Charpentier showed up at the assembly today in an angry mood demanding evidence from the deputy because according to him, Devandas Brenes' statements were prompted by personal vengeance.

Devandas Brenes said his charge was not personal but was directed against the Pentagon, which has been interfering in the domestic affairs of the nation. Deputy Devandas Brenes requested Charpentier to appear before the special commission tomorrow at 0930 so that he can tell about the funds he received from the United States.

In the presence of Charpentier, who was trying to remain calm, Devandas Brenes stated that he had evidence to present to the commission on the thousands of dollars received by the former official, who deposited the money in his accounts without going through the state's treasury.

Former Minister Charpentier of the Oduber administration told the press today he is calm and that he will appear before the investigative commission to see if it is true that the deputy has evidence against him.

In his final charges, Devandas Brenes said the Pentagon's genocides in Central America are the order of the day, adding that Charpentier has a lot to say about these activities.

COFFEE PRODUCERS CALL FOR PROTEST TO U.S.

PA132201 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2341 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Jose, Costa Rica, 12 Feb (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the country's organized coffee producers have demanded that the Costa Rican Government lodge an official protest with the United States because of U.S. State Department attacks on the so-called Bogota Group.

The demand was presented to the congress. It is the result of an agreement reached at the National Coffee Congress held in this capital on Sunday, according to the Federation of Coffee Growers Cooperatives [FCC].

According to the protesters, Michael Calingaert of the U.S. State Department last week accused the Bogota Group of "undermining" efforts to reach an international agreement by supporting coffee prices on future markets. This statement, described by the FCC as an attack on the Bogota Group, was made by Calingaert during a coffee growers meeting in Boca Raton, Florida.

The Bogota Group was recently established by eight countries of the area--Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico and Venezuela--to present a common front with regard to trade policies of consumer countries.

According to the Costa Rican producers, the attack launched by the State Department official was the "official position of the U.S. Government."

COMMISSION DEFINES POLICY ON CUBAN REFUGEES

PA132047 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Although our country will continue to serve as a bridge for the release of Cuban political prisoners, a number of regulations for their entrance into this country have been established in view of recent problems.

The granting of visas to Cuban citizens, either released prisoners or their relatives, has been regulated by orders of the government. From now on, visas will be granted only to Cubans using our country as a bridge for their liberation. Therefore, they will have to have a visa to go on to another country and a plane ticket to continue their trip from Costa Rica. This was decided by a special commission appointed by the president of the republic which is handling everything connected with the Cuban political prisoners.

The presidential commission, comprised of presidential Vice Minister Jorge Poveda, Florea Oreamuno, public security legal advisor Jose Francisco Peralta and foreign relations official Carlos Francisco Aguilar has defined the policy on released Cuban prisoners. For the time being, no visa will be granted to any Cuban without the visa of a third country and his plane ticket to continue his trip.

President Carazo's original promise to help liberate 138 political prisoners from Fidel Castro's Cuban regime is being kept. So far 76 of 138 political prisoners have arrived in our country. The visas granted the rest of the group are still valid and the restrictions established will not be applied in their case, Foreign Ministry official Carlos Francisco Aguilar has explained.

At present in our country there are 350 Cuban refugees who arrived in recent months accompanied by their relatives. But due to the country's limited conditions, certain problems have emerged, which have forced the government to adopt new measures. In accordance with the existing plans, in the next few days some 200 refugees will leave for the United States, 60 others will go to Spain and others will go on to Venezuela and Mexico. However, there are 30 people who have no destination and will have to be relocated.

CARAZO ASKS PEOPLE NOT TO BE TOOLS OF OUTSIDERS

PA122159 San Jose Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[Speech to the nation by President Rodrigo Carazo--apparently recorded]

[Excerpts] Costa Ricans, the times in which we are living forces men and nations to think carefully. The world has become the scene of confrontations between powerful nations and ideologies. These confrontations--and I have said this many times before--are not affecting the strong nations that dispute, among other things, world hegemony, but the poor and small nations that serve as the battlegrounds.

Many neighboring countries these days are suffering ideological struggles and their lands are sown with bodies, the product of violence. Militarism has submitted many nations to dictatorship, and this dictatorship makes the lives of men impossible. This militarism, which is fought against by many who consider that democratic life is basic for man's overall development, is opposed by idealists and democrats.

But militarism is also used as a pretext for the imperialist nations that intend to seize territory which, if it falls into their power, would immediately suffer from another military regime, but different from the one overthrown because of its ideology.

Countries on every continent today are suffering ideological struggles and all nations are threatened.

Those of us who grew up loving our country, with its values and its [word indistinct] do not understand others who, having lived here like us, want to destroy our values and dedicate themselves to turning Costa Rica over to a foreign power. We live in times in which many of us exercise our freedoms [words indistinct] our freedoms. We see many enjoying our democracy [words indistinct] democracy. Instigation comes from abroad, but it is encouraged from within.

I wish--and want--to make the free men of Costa Rica stop and think that we all will make efforts to preserve our national democratic values. I invite all free men to use our rights well. If there is freedom of speech, we use it to build, never to destroy, Costa Rica. If there is popular representation, legislative power, we use it for the benefit of the fatherland. Distinguish between the essential and the [words indistinct] circumstances. If we do not like the ruler or the government, you are right if you [word indistinct] your decision. But let nobody destroy, nobody [words indistinct] the institutions, nobody dare destroy them or affect what is the very essence of the fatherland, putting his political or personal interests ahead of it. Let nobody put his affairs, the affairs of parties, over national or institutional affairs, because if they do they are harming Costa Rica.

Remember that the struggle for foreign domination is occurring in free countries. The objective is clear: to dominate a territory and submit a nation to foreign ideology.

[Words indistinct] many who do not think. A handful, sometimes inspired by watchwords of despotic ideological origin, [words indistinct] pressure many into marching against liberty. A few lead many to fulfill their desires for their [word indistinct] and sometimes out of laziness.

I ask the people of Costa Rica to think and defend themselves from the [word indistinct] who fight against the fatherland. I ask you to think, to meditate, to act. We know there are persons in our country who take advantage of liberty and democracy to attempt to lead us to a regime that will put an end to liberty and democracy.

As president, I want these times in which we are living to be one in which there will be a fight as never before to overcome problems that have become very serious in Costa Rica. I believe democracy is the best system of government and of life, the best system of government and life (?invented) by man.

Despite the nation's fiscal problems, I am bent on obtaining solutions to serious social problems weighing on the Costa Rican population. Our country can do little in the face of the constant increase in the prices of petroleum. But it can (?shift these increases to) gasoline, then on diesel, which is used for production, and thus (?stem) part of the inflation that comes to us from abroad.

We can struggle to convince the oil-producing countries of the harm they are doing to the poor countries. We have engaged in this struggle relentlessly, even at (?UNCTAD), at the Latin American Energy Organization, at OPEC and in the producing countries.

We have (?achieved) something, and we will continue to struggle relentlessly, but without prejudice and without feeling affected by delays in results or by apparent failures. Our duty is to struggle tenaciously.

This country, which belongs to us all, can only be defended by all of us. I said, and I repeat: Let nobody let himself be used to harm Costa Rica. Let nobody do business with (enemies of) the fatherland. Let nobody allow himself directly or indirectly to be an instrument for the destruction of this country. Let each have the courage, the determination, the manliness to say: Costa Rica is a marvelous country; I do not want you to destroy it. May each of us know how to say: do not play with the fatherland; it can neither be sold nor given away.

Let us fight injustice, problems and [word indistinct], but let no one let himself be used, in the name of superior forces, to destroy something that can never be won again: liberty and democracy. Good night.

EL SALVADOR

ANOTHER HOSTAGE RELEASED FROM SPANISH EMBASSY

PA140104 Paris AFP in Spanish 0034 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Feb (AFP)--An imminent solution to the Spanish Embassy takeover again began to take shape today when it was learned that the diplomats who are mediating in the case allegedly got the junta to promise that it will release the 23 persons captured during the evacuation of the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party on Tuesday.

The occupiers of the Spanish Embassy today released one more hostage, Elvia Menjivar, a Salvadoran who is the ambassador's secretary. Carlos Argueta, responsible for the occupation, told AFP that this was done as a sign of good will in view of the government promises.

The mediation is being carried out by Pedro Bermejo, special envoy of the Spanish Government, and Adriano Righetti, Italian ambassador to El Salvador.

Argueta added that if the 23 members of the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) are actually released, the Spanish Embassy will be evacuated tomorrow morning.

Another sign of the LP-28's flexibility is that those who occupied the Panamanian Embassy this morning said this afternoon it was not a takeover but a fraternal dialog with the Panamanian ambassador [words indistinct].

SPANISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES HOSPITAL AFTER OBSERVATION

PA131904 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1455 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--Victor Sanchez-Mesas y Juste, Spanish ambassador to El Salvador, this morning left the hospital to which he had been taken last night after his release by the 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28).

The diplomat had been hospitalized [aislado] on orders of his personal doctor, cardiologist Ricardo Suarez Arana.

LP-28 SEIZES PANAMANIAN EMBASSY, ENVOY 13 FEBRUARY

PA131852 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1835 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist 28 February People's Leagues (LP-28) seized at noon today the Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador and took as hostages Ambassador David Pere Ramos and other diplomatic officials.

On 11 January of this year, the embassy was occupied by the same organization demanding the release of political prisoners charged with armed attacks in various parts of the country. This time, the leagues say they decided to seize the embassy to denounce the violent deaths of several of their members.

About 50 members of the LP-28 have seized the Panamanian Embassy situated in the southwestern part of San Salvador, in the Flor Blanca area.

List of Demands

PA132352 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2115 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Interview with unidentified member of 28 February People's Leagues by telephone from Panamanian Embassy in San Salvador 13 February--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified speaker] In the first place we want to give a brotherly, revolutionary and unitary salute to the glorious Panamanian people and their government from the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] and the Salvadoran people. We want you to know that the occupation of the Panamanian Embassy should not be interpreted as an aggression or attack on the ambassador or the embassy's counselor, nor against the Panamanian Government, and much less the Panamanian people, who we know are waging a heroic battle against U.S. imperialism.

Among the demands we are making and for which we have been forced to seize the Panamanian Embassy are the following:

1. To demand the freedom of our comrades, members of LP-28, arrested yesterday during the raid on the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters. Our comrades had seized the PDC headquarters peacefully as a way to denounce the PDC as a servile traitor which has sold out the people's interests merely to satisfy partisan interests by joining the bourgeoisie and U.S. imperialism in a single formula of a counterrevolutionary government junta which every day increases its repression on the people.
2. We are also demanding the return of the bodies of our comrades brutally murdered yesterday at the PDC headquarters when the negotiations to obtain the freedom of our comrades had reached a favorable point and we were getting ready to abandon the building. But to our surprise, a strongly armed military detachment surrounded the PDC headquarters at noon yesterday and launched a violent attack in which a considerable number of our companions were killed and others arrested.
3. We are demanding the freedom of those arrested yesterday and the bodies of those who were brutally murdered. We are also demanding the release of Comrades Rodolfo Vasquez, former member of the National Political Committee, of Abilio Cruz, member of the Eastern Regional Committee, who has been arrested twice so far, and Eduardo Vasquez, member of La Union Departmental Commission.
4. We want to denounce the complicity of the PDC in yesterday's massacre of members of the High School Revolutionary Student Movement, during a peaceful demonstration when they were leaving the Education Ministry. Many were killed--how many has not been established--and wounded. The whereabouts of the wounded still has not been disclosed. We are denouncing the PDC as an organization which has decided to form part of a formula of government which continues massacring the people.

We also want to denounce the murder of Comrade Julio Salinas, member of LP-28 National Political Committee.

[Question] How many members of the LP-28 participated in the occupation of the embassy and are they all armed?

[Answer] I cannot give you an exact figure of how many of us seized the embassy. Yes, we are carrying some small arms for protection. A police officer was here at the embassy, a stooge of the tyranny's repressive elements, but we did not harm him and we let him go, although he is a member of the repressive forces which are killing our people.

[Question] About a month ago the Panamanian Embassy was occupied. Why have you seized it again?

[Answer] Because we consider that the Panamanian Government and people are daily waging a great struggle against imperialism, and the heroism and militancy of the Panamanian people makes us believe that they share our aspirations. We also know of the comradeship and alliance that has always existed with the Panamanian Government and people. For this reason we have decided to seize this embassy. This is not an attack on the persons here.

We also wish to explain that we have had to resort to this seizure because the channels through which we could obtain the freedom of our comrades have been practically closed. The regime does not leave us any alternatives. We have to make superhuman efforts to obtain the freedom of our comrades, whom we know are brutally tortured and left for dead on roads, in rivers and lakes.

[Question] Can the Panamanian people hear the voice of Ambassador Pere?

[Answer] We have told the ambassador that he can make any statement he wants and that he is free to receive and answer telephone calls. However, right now talks are underway with some members and leaders of our organization and the ambassador has said that after these conversations are over he will make some statements.

[Question] Many thanks.

[Answer] Please--I have not finished with our demands. We also demand a halt to the repression of the Salvadoran people, and particularly the personal persecution of our comrades who are leaders of peoples organizations, especially the leaders of LP-28. At this time, while people are being massacred, there is persecution of comrades and leaders of popular organizations.

[Question] Thanks for your statement.

[Answer] Before concluding, we want to reiterate our solidary and revolutionary greetings to the Panamanian people and ask them to follow the efforts being carried out at the embassy to obtain the freedom of our comrades.

Panamanian Ambassador Declines Comment

PA140156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0119 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 13 Feb (ACAN-EFE)--David Pere Ramos, Panamanian ambassador to El Salvador, tonight refused to comment to newsmen on the occupation of his embassy by activists of the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28].

"Margarita," leader of the cell which carried out the occupation, told ACAN-EFE that the purpose of the action is to establish a dialog with Ambassador Pere Ramos to have him intercede with the Salvadoran Government for the release of several LP-28 members who were arrested Tuesday during the eviction of another LP-28 group from the headquarters of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in this capital.

The group had been holding 10 persons hostage in the PDC headquarters since 29 January.

The authorities today arraigned 19 leftists arrested at the PDC headquarters. They are accused of "possession of weapons and property damage, crimes for which they may be released on bail."

Margarita told the ACAN-EFE correspondent that they had been "talking with the ambassador, but so far we cannot say that we have reached any agreement." She added that the group does not consider the action to be an occupation of the diplomatic mission, but rather an attempt to establish a dialog with the representative of a democratic government.

"We could possibly leave the embassy shortly if some agreement is reached, or we may leave later," Margarita said with respect to the date on which the group would leave the embassy.

Ambassador Pere Ramos is accompanied by Maria Teresa de Barraza, minister counselor of the mission; Isabel Ramirez, an embassy employee, and one of Ramirez' sisters, who in turn is accompanied by a young child.

Ambassador Pere Ramos appeared calm in the embassy as he talked with some of the occupiers. Even so, some newsmen interpreted his unwillingness to make a statement as a sign of irritation over the occupation.

Margarita told ACAN-EFE that this is not the case. "He has not expressed opposition to our demands," the militant added.

ARMED FORCES REPORT ON OVERNIGHT DISTURBANCES

PA132325 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Feb 80 pp 2, 31 PA

[Armed Forces Information Committee communique]

[Excerpt] The national and international public is hereby informed that today, 12 February, at 0045 hours on North 15th Avenue between Arce and Ruben Dario Streets members of the National Police were on their way to relieve guards on duty at the Guatemalan Embassy, located on north 15th Avenue in San Salvador.

On that occasion, the members of the National Police were attacked by groups of terrorists who were in the area.

The attack was carried out by individuals who disrupted the peace with various weapons. They formed barricades in an attempt to surround the police.

The police repelled the attack by the individuals, who had fortified themselves in buildings, homes and other sites in the area, including the Basilica of the Sacred Heart on Arce Street.

During the confrontation, which lasted some 30 minutes, it was determined that the terrorists were members of the well-known shock troops used by subversive forces to provoke the armed forces.

The demonstrators [as published] continued their march in a disorderly manner down side streets, taking advantage of the opportunity to indulge in looting and sacking and to burn urban buses and private cars.

Materials for making explosives and molotov cocktails were found in the area around the Guatemalan Embassy.

EYEWITNESSES REPORT ON SUBMARINE INCIDENT OFF COAST

PA132131 San Salvador Radio YSKL in Spanish 1225 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] On the phone we have Mr Jose Hernandez, from La Libertad Port, who has important information for our thousands of listeners here in El Salvador and in Central America.

Jose, could you tell us what you saw this morning near La Libertad Port?

[Answer] First I heard shooting. I went out and saw bullets flying through the air. All of a sudden, three submarines came briefly into view, [word indistinct] their cannons and again submerged. There were also about 20 planes overflying the area. One of them was apparently hit and fell.

[Question] It fell into the sea?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] At about what time was this, Jose?

[Answer] It began at about 0800 this morning and stopped at about 1100.

[Question] Exactly where along La Libertad coast did this happen, Jose?

[Answer] Around Conchalillo Beach.

[Question] Are there any more witnesses to this incident?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What can you tell us about the plane you saw falling, or how many more you saw being shot down by the submarines?

[Answer] I saw only one.

[Question] You saw only one?

[Answer] Yes, just one [words indistinct].

[Question] Is there anything else you would like to add to this report, Mr Jose Hernandez?

[Answer] No, I have nothing else to add.

[Question] Well, listeners of El Salvador's YSKL...

[Answer] (?Another eyewitness will talk to you)

[Question] Go on. There is another person.

[Unidentified second person--answer] Yes, the three of us were at Conchalillo Beach at La Pederera when we saw three submarines surface and the planes (?going after them). The submarines immediately submerged and the planes began firing near the coast. [Words indistinct] went on firing for a distance of about 500 miles, from 0800 until 1100.

[Question] How many planes were flying over the port?

[Answer] We saw about 20 planes flying and shooting. We saw one being shot down, we saw it fall, but we are not sure that...

[Question] That it fell into the sea?

[Answer] Right, that it fell into the sea. But we did see it fall.

[Question] Did you see any patrol boats around noon or earlier this morning at La Libertad Port or near the coast?

[Answer] No, we did not see any patrol boat, only one helicopter flying over the sea, I do not know why. That is all we have seen. We have not seen any authorities around here.

[Question] Have the fishing cooperatives' activities been suspended at the port?

[Answer] I suppose so, because we have not seen any barges going out, but I cannot say if they left earlier.

[Question] While the air force planes were presumably firing, did you see any explosions at sea?

[Answer] No. We only saw them fire.

[Question] How many other people watched all these developments?

[Answer] About 20 people, all those of us who had gathered to [words indistinct]. There were some Americans on the beach, but they went home, I do not know where.

[Question] Were they tourists?

[Answer] Yes, they were surfing. They left and, seeing that there was something irregular, we (?began to watch) since developments were not taking place too close to the coast.

[Question] I see. So the air force's clash with the submarines near La Libertad Port continued until 1100 this morning?

[Answer] Correct. Right now there is only one helicopter flying over the area.

[Question] I see. Well, thank you for your information. Would you care to give us your name?

[Answer] Miguel Garcia.

[Question] Mr Miguel Garcia and Mr Jose Hernandez witnessed the incidents that took place this morning at La Libertad Port, where three submarines were seen being intercepted by air force units in Salvadoran territorial waters. An air-sea battle ensued in which a plane was presumably shot down and exploded at sea while the submarines escaped by sailing 500 miles off Salvadoran territory, outside its 200-mile territorial waters.

STUDENTS CHARGE U.S. INTERFERENCE IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

PA132252 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 13 Feb 80 p 54 PA

[Statement by the General Association of Salvadoran University Students--undated]

[Text] The Executive Council of the General Association of Salvadoran University Students [AGEUS] denounces and condemns in the strongest possible manner the direct interference by the U.S. Embassy in our country's domestic affairs. This Yankee interference is evidenced by the following:

1. At 1430 hours on 22 January U.S. soldiers (marines) and National Guardsmen who were standing guard at the U.S. Embassy apprehended fellow university law school students Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura.

2. Mejia and Ventura were apprehended as they were walking down 27th Avenue north (on the eastern side of the embassy). They were forced to enter the embassy at gunpoint, and once inside they were searched, beaten and questioned.

3. Regarding the seizure of Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura, the National Guard and the U.S. Embassy have clearly contradicted each other, proving in fact that the companeros were detained by the marines and National Guardsmen...the contradiction lies in the following:

The National Guard and its director, Col Eugenio Vives Casanova, have told relatives of our companeros that they are not under arrest at the National Guard garrison and that they were not apprehended at any location by members of that repressive body.

On the other hand, Dr Vytautas A. Dambrava, director of the International Communications Agency of the U.S. Embassy, told the presiding judge appointed by the Supreme Court to handle the writ of habeas corpus (a demand to see the person) filed by AGEUS, that in effect Companeros Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura "were apprehended and taken into the embassy, and were later taken out of the embassy by members of the National Guard."

Due to the above, AGEUS demands:

1. From the U.S. Embassy and the anti-popular government junta the immediate release of Companeros Jose Humberto Mejia and Francisco Arnulfo Ventura.
2. That the Supreme Court inform the public of the report made by the judge it appointed to handle the writ of habeas corpus filed by AGEUS.

Salvadoran people: Join the struggle for the release of our captured companeros. We have had enough direct interference by the Yankee government in our country's domestic affairs. Get out of our country, Yankee invaders!

Study and struggle.

General Association of Salvadoran University Students, member of the Federation of Central American University Students (FEUCA).

JUNTA MEMBER BLAMES LEFT, RIGHT FOR VIOLENCE

PA140453 Paris AFP in Spanish 0436 GMT 14 Feb 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 13 Feb (AFP)--The extreme right and extreme left are both responsible for the wave of violence shaking El Salvador, Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, government junta member stated here today.

Morales spoke to the Salvadoran people on a radio and television broadcast.

The junta member said the best government system is democracy and any other system generates benefits only for certain sectors.

He called on the people to support the government junta and blamed capitalism for opposition actions against the planned reforms, fearing they will lose their privileges.

The extreme left, he said, is opposed to what the government is doing because it thinks that if others make reforms that benefit the people they will lose their banners.

Morales' speech climaxed today's convulsed day in this small Central American country.

JUNTA DISAVOWS COERCED ACCORDS WITH LEFTISTS

PA131356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0652 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 12 Feb (AFP)--The Salvadoran military government today issued an official communique disavowing and playing down the validity of all agreements signed by officials who submit to pressures from leftist groups.

The communique was interpreted as a rebuke to Public Education Minister Eduardo Colindres, who was held hostage 8 days by a group of students inside his ministry's building. Colindres accepted the demands of his captors today to persuade them to end their occupation of the ministry which they did shortly afterwards.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN PERU; COMMENTS ON VIOLENCE

PA131925 Paris AFP in Spanish 0106 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Feb (AFP)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena reiterated here today his country's confidence in Peruvian Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero as mediator in the border conflict with Honduras.

Chavez, who arrived today in Lima, met with Bustamante y Rivero regarding the mission he is carrying out by request of the governments of San Salvador and Tegucigalpa.

Meanwhile, Chavez affirmed that his government will "definitely" not resort to public force to evict the leftists occupying the Spanish Embassy in San Salvador.

He added that five of the seven demands of the 28 February People's Leagues to evacuate the embassy have been met.

Regarding the disappearance of three persons who, according to the leftists, were captured by police forces, the foreign minister said that the district attorney's office has been ordered to conduct "an exhaustive investigation."

Finally, he recognized that a violent climate prevails in El Salvador provoked by the leftist sectors seeking a change and rightist sectors who do not want changes.

"I think it is necessary to have changes in my country, after many years of dictatorial regimes. The government wants to achieve these changes and is supported in this by the majority of the army," the Salvadoran foreign minister stated.

PDC PROTESTS AGAINST SECURITY CORPS ACTION

PA132219 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 0806 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Communique issued by the Christian Democratic Party of San Salvador 13 February--read by party member Melvi Orellana]

[Text] At 1500 yesterday members of Security Corps proceeded with the violent eviction of the occupants of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters. This action was carried out against our express request when we suggested that the occupation of our party headquarters by the 28 February People's Leagues was a political action which should be given a political and not a military solution.

This action was also carried out against the position publicly assumed by the revolutionary government junta. The eviction was carried out when the occupants of PDC headquarters were getting ready to leave, thus making the forceful eviction useless and unnecessary.

The PDC will hold a news conference this afternoon in the mayor's office in San Salvador to set forth its position and to analyze this deplorable incident. Local and foreign news media are invited.

JUNTA STUDYING MEASURES TO END ABUSE OF FREEDOMS

PA101611 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Feb 80 pp 5, 17 PA

[Text] Government junta member Col Adolfo Majano told this newspaper yesterday that the government junta is studying measures to prevent the abuse of freedoms by some sectors which believe the authorities do not have any power.

Asked if one of those measures might be the declaration of a state of siege, Colonel Majano said no. "Something similar or some other measure to halt the abuse," he indicated.

Colonel Majano expressed concern about the situation of the Salvadorans and foreigners who are being held hostage by groups which have occupied embassies, public buildings and schools.

He hinted that the government has information about the way the so-called 28 February People's Leagues is handling government property in the Education Ministry, where files and desks are being ransacked in search of data, reports and lists of teachers and officials who do not support ultraleftist groups. Colonel Majano let it be understood that the government at some point might prosecute the leaders of those groups responsible for the damage and plunder of the state files and documents. "Something must be done and it will be done," he added.

At the time of the interview a meeting was being held in another room of the Presidential House between the defense minister and the chiefs of the security forces. The members of the junta also joined the work meeting after a diplomatic ceremony.

It has been reported unofficially that this meeting should result in measures to bring order to the country since it is generally felt that the people are almost at the mercy of the violent extreme leftwing groups.

MAJANO RAMOS READS DECREE ON VALIDITY OF 1962 CONSTITUTION

PA120046 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1620 GMT 11 Feb 80 PA

[Speech to nation by junta member Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano Ramos at the Presidential House--live]

[Text] Honorable Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet, armed forces colleagues, Salvadorans:

Fraternal greetings from the government revolutionary junta which at this time is announcing its decision to issue decree 114 recognizing the validity of the current political constitution in everything that does not oppose the fulfillment of commitments stated in the armed forces' proclamation and their line of government.

In this way the definition of legal order is based on the 1962 Constitution and compatible with the revolutionary and democratic nature of the current regime.

The commitment of the armed forces: Prior to 15 October we lived in an apparent democracy whose regime had lost the principle of legitimate authority because of its disrespectful attitude toward the laws. The judicial branch as well as the president, the Cabinet and the Assembly--in other words all branches of the state--violated the Constitution. They were supposedly the legitimate representatives of the people but in practice they were serving interest groups. For this reason at the end of the previous government the state of law and order had deteriorated in El Salvador. This is the main cause of the political, social economic and military crisis we are experiencing now. However we are determined to overcome this crisis despite the many difficulties and limitations. This situation made the 15 October coup imperative. The coup established a government whose main goal is to carry out a peaceful and democratic revolution supported by the armed forces. This revolution seeks to change the structure of economic power, eliminate violence and the lack of respect for the law and return morality to the country in all areas. In sum, this government seeks to restore calm and the de jure system based on the principles of moral authority and respect for the law and social justice.

The 15 October movement was not staged to defend the existing status quo but to change our society to the benefit of the poor. This is the orientation of this government and this is the commitment the armed forces undertook on 15 October. We are not committed only to decreasing the social, economic, political and military crisis or improving the conditions of the people. We are committed to changing these conditions. We admit that there were institutional errors in the past, a lack of social sensitivity and a defense of party and group interests. We are not interested in any of that now. We want--as all other institutions should do--to effectively break with the past and to help our people construct a new society. This is a risky, painful and difficult task but the patriotic commitment of all Salvadorans.

The decree and its scope: Decree 114, which I will soon read, confirms the validity of the 1962 political Constitution and expands Decree No 1 to clearly establish the legal framework which will facilitate the fulfillment of the postulates and commitments of the armed forces proclamation and their line of government.

It specifically establishes the scope of the reforms to be carried out, particularly the agrarian reform. In it we bore in mind the legal basis that the junta has to make this decision as well as its determination to abide by norms which, through the preservation of the Constitution, would permit us to fulfill the commitment established in the proclamation. In this way, we will respond to the aspirations of the Salvadorans, laying the economic and social groundwork that will guarantee a climate of tranquility and stability for the future.

The junta, in using its powers, has found it essential to take this step and this means that it has the irreversible determination to carry out the government program as it has been presented.

Decree 114 says: The government revolutionary junta considering that:

1. In accordance with the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979, the junta assumed government power to create the necessary conditions so that all Salvadorans can have peace, live in dignity and establish the groundwork for profound changes in the country's economic, social and political structures.
2. On assuming state power, the junta recognized the validity of the 1962 Constitution in Decree No 1, introducing the necessary modifications for the organization of the government.
3. Decree No 1, truly interpreted by Decree No 7, both issued by the same government junta, does not fully respond to the spirit of the proclamation or the commitment acquired by the armed forces to promote changes in the country's economic, social and political structures to have a society with the ample participation of all Salvadorans.

4. To guarantee the fulfillment of the commitments announced in previous resolutions we must expand Decree No 1 of 15 October 1979 published in the official gazette No. 191, Volume 265 of the same date.

Therefore, the junta, using its legislative powers, decrees:

The expansion of Decree No 1 of the revolutionary junta in the following way:

Article I

We are hereby recognizing the validity of the current political constitution with regard to the nature of the present regime without contradicting the postulates and goals of the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979 and their line of government, particularly in regard to measures aimed at:

1. Making effective the nationalization of foreign trade.
2. Regulating and implementing a comprehensive agrarian reform.
3. Nationalizing the banks.
4. Separating government properties, assigning resources of the general fund and establishing special funds to attend to the needs of structural changes and the activation and re-orientation of the country's economy.
5. Guaranteeing the rights of the workers, preferably those in the rural areas, to establish professional associations.

Article II

Expropriations will be carried out through the law and indemnifications will not be necessarily made in advance when:

1. It is to open, expand or relocate highways, roads and public thoroughfares of any kind.
2. It is for the development of human settlements or urban renewal projects.
3. It is carried out to comply with laws aimed at redistributing the land tenure and implementing agroindustrial or farming diversification projects without listing those included in the implementation of the agrarian reform.
4. It is aimed at reorganizing the economy and the country's financial system.
5. It is for the purchase of enterprises whose products or services are essential to meet the needs of the Salvadoran people and whose production ceased due to the owners' negligence.

Article III

In all cases of expropriation, the state will have the option to pay the indemnification in cash, in bonds payable within a period of less than 30 years or by combining the two ways of payment. The decree will authorize the respective bond issue and will establish the characteristics and conditions of the same.

Article IV

This decree will become effective on the day it is published in the official gazette. Issued at the Presidential Palace, San Salvador on 8 February 1980.

Signed by: Col Adolfo Arnaldo Majano Ramos, Eng Hector Miguel Antonio Dada Hirezi, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette, Dr Mario Antonio Solano, justice minister.

In this way, compatriots, each of you--whether individually or by sectors--has the duty to make citizen cooperation effective in the search for the common good. We can no longer ignore the need to change our country. All those Salvadorans truly interested in having social order prevail in El Salvador, as established in our Constitution, should be one more soldier in the defense of the revolutionary and peaceful process of the Salvadoran people. We recognize the interest of large sectors in constitutional order as has been expressed through many statements in the news media. We hope that, with the fervent enthusiasm demonstrated so far, they will defend the Constitution in the future as well as the social power it establishes which is of the highest priority to us. The interest in the social well-being of the people and the improvement of their living conditions should be the responsibility of all. The future will not be decided tomorrow. We are building it now in our present situation. All sectors of our country must participate in the construction of the future of the fatherland--professionals, businessmen, teachers, peasants, workers, students, housewives, clergymen, militarymen--in other words all men and women of El Salvador.

Let us fulfill our mission honorably by cooperating from our respective positions. Thank you.

GUATEMALA

EDITORIAL LINKS EMBASSY INCIDENT WITH COMMUNIST PLOT

PA132031 Guatemala City DIARIO DE CENTRO AMERICA in Spanish 1 Feb 80 pp 3, 14 PA

[Editorial]

[Text] The terrorist attack on the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala was one of a series of armed actions carried out by international communist terrorists in our country. It is part of a plan to undermine the independence of the Central American nations and bring the isthmus under the yoke of Soviet domination, thereby gaining a vitally strategic point on the American Continent. The immediate goal of this activity is to obtain control of Guatemala.

The case of the Spanish Embassy had been prepared in fixed stages, and the sacrifice of the attackers along with the hostages was one of the stages in the plan. Its execution is another demonstration of the disciplined training of the guerrillas and reveals the mental disposition of the members of the group which carried out the action.

This plan is not of national origin nor is it limited to this country. It is a plan from an international source, encouraged by forces from abroad with bases in Guatemala who are using Guatemalans that have lamentably been subjected to communist and terrorist "brainwashing."

The USSR has not hesitated to use open and shameless armed invasion to dominate Afghanistan and move within one step of the Straits of Hormuz; in other words, to move to a spot from which it would be possible to block the flow of oil from the Persian Gulf to the Western nations.

The USSR has encouraged the armed invasion of Kampuchea to expand its area of influence south of China. The USSR, by means of the extreme left in Iran, helped to destabilize the shah's government by supporting the religious leaders who were fighting against the former monarch. It successfully eliminated Iran as a zone of U.S. influence in the Soviet area.

On the American Continent, Central America appears to be an area of high strategic value, and its division into tiny states, along with the internal tensions within their societies, have caused the USSR to see it, within the strategic game of competition between the two large blocs of world power, as a vulnerable region in America, the region in which the socialist bloc can manage to infiltrate the continent.

The battle for Central America has begun.

Armed guerrillas, subversion, and the circulation internationally of information adverse to Guatemala are the weapons being used. The adverse propaganda is designed to justify armed involvement in the other two areas, as well as to undermine the people's defensive unity and diminish the government's credibility internally and externally, thereby weakening the unity of the Guatemalan's defensive struggle.

The occupation of the Spanish Embassy by a terrorist group was designed to attract so much international attention that it would be possible for forces opposed to democracy to reinforce their efforts to distort the image of the democratic Guatemalan Government, portraying it as a repressive, militarist and totalitarian administration.

The plan was to hold the members of the Spanish mission hostage and use the time they were in the embassy to give the impression of an alleged government repression against the peasants of El Quiche. Ironically, this is the area where the present government has distributed parcels of land to thousands of peasants.

The plan included self-sacrifice in the event that the purpose of the occupation were to fail. This proves that the foreign sources which prepared that plan did not care about the lives of Guatemalans or of the members of the Spanish diplomatic mission, as long as these lives were used to help achieve the goal of projecting a distorted and unfavorable picture of the Guatemalan Government.

The Guatemalan sector of the international terrorist forces violated the extraterritorial rights of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala. This right was totally eliminated when the terrorist forces physically occupied the mission and brought the ambassador and embassy staff, as well as the building itself, under their control.

When the public forces appeared in response to a call from an embassy official, extraterritorial rights no longer existed and the Spanish diplomatic mission was no longer inviolable.

There existed only a house occupied by international communist terrorists, who had kidnapped an ambassador, the members of a diplomatic mission and Guatemalan visitors, including distinguished persons such as former President Eduardo Caceres Lehnoff and former Foreign Minister Dr Adolfo Molina Orantes.

The Spanish ambassador, Dr Maximo Cajal y Lopez, had not only lost control of the mission, but gave the impression of being subject to pressure from the invading terrorists. Later, he said himself that he had been held by one of the terrorists at gunpoint, but was then able to get away and flee from the embassy.

In other words, the ambassador appeared to have lost his independence of action and was under the threat of death in a place which had lost its extraterritorial rights and its inviolability, in becoming the headquarters of terrorists holding diplomats "as hostages," in their words.

The public forces acted not only to save the "hostages," but also in defense of the extraterritorial rights of the Spanish Embassy in Guatemala which had been violated and eliminated by a terrorist group occupying the site.

The public forces also acted in defense of the inviolability of the embassy, in an attempt to reinstate both rights--that of extraterritorial status and of inviolability--to the Spanish diplomatic mission and to place control of those rights into the hands of the Spanish ambassador, who had lost this control to the invading terrorists.

Guatemalan observers note that Spain has had painful experiences with terrorism. They point out that in the few days that have passed in this year, Basque terrorism has already taken the lives of 77 persons.

These observers maintain that this experience could serve as a basis for a more realistic action and vision of the world strategic picture on the part of the Spanish Government, with regard to its foreign policy in relation to the case of its embassy in Guatemala.

VICE PRESIDENT ON RESIGNATION, EXPULSION OF CLERGY

PA080254 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 2100 GMT 31 Jan 80 PA

[News conference held by Guatemalan Vice President Francisco Villagran Kramer on 31 January--presumably live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Mr Vice President, in your opinion, where is Guatemala going? To the right or to the left?

[Answer] The discussion of ideology is not so essential because the people decide whether they want leftwing, centrist or rightwing programs. I think it is essential to see that the majority of the people here are not discussing or questioning our capitalist economic system.. The guerrillas, the Communist Party and some intellectuals are questioning it, but the large majority of the people do not question the essence of the country's economy. Large sectors would like to see the economic system modernized. Large sectors would like to make the rigid social structure more flexible. But the majority do not want to alter the system and trade the capitalist system for another system. Therefore, it is possible for capitalism to go far to the right, to a modern capitalism or to a mixed economy similar to Mexico's, in which the state plays an important role but the essence of the system is retained. As a social democrat, I have a very easy solution to this problem. What is being questioned is politics, not the economy. What is sought is social adjustments and flexibility, but there is no major problem as some think. There is fear, a great fear. I wonder what the reason for that fear is. To me ideology is not so important because an enlightened rightwing can guide the country well as Jorge Torres Campo thinks. I can see that. A noncommunist leftwing sector is also acceptable. A centrist sector can also guide the economic and social areas. In politics, we face disputes over citizen's rights.

[Question] Mr Vice President, it has been reported that you asked Congress for permission to travel. Where are you going?

[Answer] I never wanted to travel. This comes as a surprise. It was the president of Congress who suggested to me that to reduce the tension he was facing in the country it would be good for me to leave for a few days. Thus, they would all be calm. But, as I just found out, they denied me the permit.

[Question] Mr Vice President, a paper also reported yesterday that if you left Guatemala, you would probably resign in absentia. What do you think of that report?

[Answer] One can think whatever he wants, but I cannot. For instance, I could go to Costa Rica and tender my resignation from there, but that is not the way to do things. Therefore, I would say no, no... [changes sentence] I am a serious person. You saw me in the council meeting today.

I am a jurist. I am serious. When I submit my resignation to Congress, I will do so with all due formality and responsibility. Let me tell you, I objected to swearing on the Constitution. I never swear. I am an evangelical believer. We do not take the name of the Lord in vain. However, as the Constitution puts it, I submit to it and abide by it. I will abide by it to the last moment. What does the Constitution say? The vice president of the republic will come to Congress to resign. Therefore, I will go there when (?they) are ready and when I am ready after my spiritual retreat.

[Question] When do you think your much-publicized resignation will take place?

[Answer] Much-publicized? I have not publicized it. I have not paid for any advertisement.

[Question] No, but it has been announced.

[Answer] You are the ones who have been concerned with that. Don't you have anything else to do?

[Question] When will you resign?

[Answer] When do you want me to resign? [laughter]

[Question] When you submit it.

[Answer] No, when do you want it?

[Question] When you tender it, Mr Vice President.

[Answer] As I told you, I will tender it when I think it serves the interests of the nation and in accordance with my convictions. But let's stop discussing this. I brought you a brief statement on a topic that is of great concern and interest to me. The government yesterday reported on a far-reaching event, the possibility that the UN Human Rights Committee might come to Guatemala and the government's satisfaction if that should happen. The government also said in a report appearing in the newspaper LA NACION today that if it were necessary the government would even extend an invitation. That is very important. I think it is vital. It is a great step forward.

But while the government has taken this important step, I felt great concern today when I read in the papers that a political party has called for the expulsion of the clergy and the confiscation of property. This is a very sensitive topic. The Constitution guarantees the right of the Guatemalan clergy not to be expelled, and it guarantees property. It bans confiscation. A political party has called for violating the Constitution. I wonder: Is that more important than the date of my resignation? Which is more important? This topic?

Let us take a look at its long-range effects. The request has been made against the Jesuits now. Tomorrow it might be made against the Maryknolls, later against the Salesians and who can guarantee that the following day they will not go against the evangelical churches too. Who can guarantee we will be respected? Will our pastors be expelled simply because we air political views? I am concerned about that. There is something else that also concerns me. I am worried the political party requesting this is the one that advocated the return of the religious orders in 1954. It wanted the clergy to have the right to teach in private and public schools. It was the political party that returned the churches' property. Is this the same party that is calling for the priests' ouster now and is saying: Let us confiscate their property so they will not teach any more? I wonder what the world is coming to.

I had heard it was the communists who confiscated things. That is what I was taught. Now it is the National Liberation Movement that is calling for confiscations. How weird! This is beyond me. I better go off to my spiritual retreat.

SOVIET TRADE RELATIONS, ASSISTANCE UNDERSCORED

FL131231 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Soviet-Cuban commercial relations began 20 years ago and paved the way for the multifarious cooperation which today covers practically all sectors in the two countries.

On 13 February 1960, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and the then-deputy chairman of the USSR, Anastas Mikoyan, signed the first bilateral trade agreement in Havana. That was the year that Washington began its economic blackmail policy against Cuba by reducing the sugar quota. This led to the economic blockade of the island, but the revolution survived thanks to the solidary action of the Soviet people.

Trade between Cuba and the Soviet Union in 1978 reached an unprecedented figure of 1.8 billion rubles. This was equivalent to a growth of more than 25 times over trade in 1960.

The Havana fishing port, the thermoelectric plants of Mariel and Santiago de Cuba and the sugarcane harvester factory of Holguin are some of the 160 industries built or modernized with Soviet assistance over this period.

According to provisions stipulated in our agreements, the USSR provides technical assistance in the construction and expansion of 200 industrial projects, including a nuclear energy plant. In addition to economic cooperation, there is cooperation in education, science, arts, press, radio, television, public health and sports.

During his visit to Cuba in January 1974, Leonid Brezhnev, maximum leader of the Soviet party and state, stressed that the magnitude of relations with Cuba was such that they ranged from simple forms of trade to the coordination of national economy plans.

OVER 100,000 TONS OF CITRUS FRUITS SOLD TO SOVIETS

FL121215 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The Cuban tropical fruit exporting enterprise, CUBAFRUTAS, has sold the vegetable-derived food products export-import enterprise, (Soyuz Todemport) of Moscow, over 100,000 metric net tons of citrus fruits. The negotiations were carried out according to amounts, prices and quality agreed to beforehand by the two enterprises.

Braulio Garcia and Ramon Martin, deputy commercial director and sales manager, respectively, of the Cuban firm signed for our side. (Jenny Sochkin) and (Vladimir G. Naburgonov), directors, signed for the Soviets.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY EXERCISES 'CAUSE FOR ALARM'

PA130151 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The increase in military maneuvers by the United States and its allies in various parts of the world proves that the most reactionary sectors in those countries are intensifying the cold war policy and speeding up their race against detente and disarmament, which are championed by the socialist world with the Soviet Union as its vanguard.

The most recent maneuver by the Pentagon is Black Fury III, which was staged in the Panama Canal area with combined troops. According to its creators, this exercise tested the objective of canal defense against a presumed attack and the mobility of U.S. military forces stationed on the U.S. mainland.

Over 1,200 men reinforced the U.S. forces headed by the Southern Command which are permanently stationed in the Panama Canal Zone. These forces make up the so-called rapid intervention force, recently created by Washington to intervene anywhere in the world. The maneuvers included F-4D aircraft and Blackhawk helicopters, which for the first time participated in such activities outside the U.S. territory.

Simultaneously, naval units from the United States and France, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, staged what they described as routine exercises in the Caribbean Sea. These maneuvers, held in the waters of Trinidad-Tobago, included a rocket vessel from the U.S. Atlantic Fleet and a French submarine and landing vessel.

The increase in U.S. military maneuvers in the Caribbean, together with the reinforcing of U.S. bases in the area and the creation of the so-called rapid intervention force, are cause for alarm for all nations of the world, especially those in our America. The Pentagon's warlike movements confirm once more the expansionist objectives of U.S. imperialism, which has multiplied and intensified its military maneuvers in the face of the coming U.S. presidential elections and the continued setbacks to Washington's policy in various [areas] of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Latin America, U.S. imperialism is not alone in the execution of its military plans. It is supported by dictatorial regimes that remain in power thanks to Washington's aid. The United States has created the inter-American military cooperation system to maintain the required control of the area and have at its disposal a convenient spring-board for immediate intervention in any country where imperialist interests may be threatened.

The voices of all progressive nations and governments are raised against the warlike hysteria headed by its most outstanding promoter, U.S. President James Carter. They determined to stop the arms race, liquidate the threat of a nuclear war, achieve complete general disarmament and, consequently, bolster the efforts for peace.

CASTRO SENDS NONALIGNED COUNTRIES' DONATION TO DOMINICA

FL140055 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A check in the amount of 1,426,595 Canadian dollars signed by nonaligned Countries movement Chairman Fidel Castro was delivered to Dominica's Prime Minister James Oliver Seraphin as a contribution for the damages caused by a hurricane last September. Cuban Ambassador to Grenada and St Lucia Torres Rizo presented the check and explained it was a donation from various nonaligned countries in response to the appeal made during the sixth nonaligned countries summit.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF VIETNAMESE COMMUNIST PARTY MARKED

FL131150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The main event to mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnamese Communist Party was held yesterday at the Nico Lopez School in Havana presided over by Jorge Risquet, a member of the party Secretariat.

Also present were Fabio Grobart and Brig Gen Calixto Garcia, both members of the Central Committee and Rene Rodriguez, president of the Cuban Institute of Friendship With the Peoples, Deputy Melba Hernandez, (Tran Hu Sui), charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Cuba, and Luis Pabon, school director. Fabio Grobart, who is also president of the History of the Communist Movement and the Socialist Revolution Institute and (Tran Hu Sui) spoke at the event.

MIRET, MONTANE MEET WITH PLO LEADER HABASH

FL131209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Pedro Miret Prieto, member of the Politburo of the party's Central Committee, has chaired, on the Cuban side, the talks with a delegation from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine headed by its secretary general, Dr Georges Habash. Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the Central Committee and chief of its general department of foreign relations, also participated in the fraternal meeting held at the main offices of the Central Committee.

INTERNATIONAL SUGAR TECHNICIANS TO MEET HERE IN 1983

FL121202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Cuba will be the site of the 18th international conference of sugar technicians meeting in Manila, Philippines. The Cuban vice minister for sugar production who heads the delegation to the event expressed his satisfaction with our country's election and pointed out that Cuba had a lot to show the rest of sugar-producing countries and their technicians. Over 700 technicians and scientists working on sugar production are participating in the 17th conference being held in Manila.

HUNGARIAN DELEGATION VISITS CITRUS FRUIT ENTERPRISE

FL132254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic headed by Agriculture and Food Minister Pal Romany has visited the Victoria de Giron citrus fruits enterprise in Jaguey Grande, Matanzas Province, accompanied by Arnaldo Milian, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of agriculture. With the aid of maps, Felix Duque, director of the enterprise, briefed the delegation on the operation of that agricultural center. He explained that 1,269,000 quintals of citrus fruits were produced last year and that it is expected that this year's production will be 2.4 times that amount. He also reported that the fruit gathering and other agricultural work as well as the irrigation of the fields are done by the 30,000 students attending 50 schools in the countryside, which function according to the principle of work and study.

EASTERN ARMY MEETS TO ASSESS TRAINING METHODS

FL131320 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] With a view to the beginning of the second 1979-1980 period of training, methodological meetings are being held in the Eastern Army in order to test the participants on the main guidelines of combat and political training, sum up the first period of instruction, set up the new tasks and missions to be accomplished from now on and make commanders and other officers more knowledgeable about the most important elements in the training of troops.

The members of the 3325 military unit, initiators of the socialist emulation drive among the units of the Eastern Army general staff, have satisfactorily concluded their methodological meeting.

Referring to the importance of this activity, Lt Col Ricardo (Erame) Carrion said that it served to set the guidelines for fundamental matters that, from the instructional and methodological viewpoint, are necessary for successful combat and political training.

Among the achievements of this unit are receiving a rating of outstanding in combat fire practice, good grades in combat and political courses as well as their combat and mobilization readiness. They also had an outstanding participation in the exercises and training organized by the high command. With this combative spirit and the promise to get no rating below "good" in honor of the second party congress, the preparatory work is underway for the second training period.

HEALTH MEETING EXPLORES DEFICIENCIES IN SYSTEM

FL111835 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The first provincial meeting of party members in the health field in Havana City has been held here. It was chaired by Politburo members Pedro Miret Prieto, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Sergio del Valle Jimenez, minister of public health.

The participants discussed two reports concerning the main problems and difficulties of health care services and the steps taken to ensure their eradication presented by the party's committee in the Calixto Garcia Hospital and the party cell at the Joaquin Albarran Hospital. The first report dealt with the party cells' control and support for the program to teach patients and relatives how to use the health services. The second report dealt with the cell's experiences with the UJC [Union of Young Communists], the trade union section and the administration in the fulfillment of the optimal use plan. The reports centered on deficiencies such as absenteeism, mistreatment of patients, postponement of medical appointments, the incorrect use of equipment and resources, and the measures the party and other organizations are to adopt in order to eliminate them.

UJC PLENUM STUDIES 1979-80 WORK GUIDELINES

FL120152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The fourth plenum of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] in Matanzas has examined the fulfillment of the main work guidelines for the years 1979 and 1980. Among the tasks examined were the awarding of the 20th Year of the Victory collective prize to the UJC municipal committees and the proposal to award the 20th Year of the Victory prize and UJC flag to Matanzas Province. In his closing remarks Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and UJC national first secretary, referred to the process of deepening the awareness being conducted at Matanzas' University and called for solving the difficulties in the evaluation and development of emulation.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AGRICULTURE ACADEMY--The Cuban Academy of Sciences [ACC], the Vladimir Ilych Lenin Agricultural Sciences Academy and the USSR Agriculture Ministry have signed a work plan for 1980 at the Simon Bolivar Hall of the ACC in Havana. The document was signed by Eng Edoz Sosa, vice president of the ACC and academician L.K. Ernst, vice president of the USSR Agricultural Sciences Academy. [Text] [Havana Domestic Services in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL]

GRENADA

TRADE MISSION LEAVES FOR 1-WEEK VISIT TO CUBA

FL131556 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A Grenadian Government and private sector trade mission leaves the island today for a one-week visit to Cuba. The mission, headed by the minister of communications, works and labor, Selwyn Strachan, will include about six representatives from the local business community as well as officials of the government's marketing board and the trade ministry.

A spokesman for the Grenada Chamber of Commerce which, along with the Hotels Association will be represented on the team, said the trip would be exploratory. The Grenadian Government in a statement on the mission said the marketing board officials would be seeking to buy items such as cement, sugar, household equipment, rice and handicrafts. Minister Strachan has preceded the mission and he is now in Jamaica.

JAMAICA

DEMONSTRATORS CALL ON MANLEY TO RESIGN

FL111548 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A small group of JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] supporters claiming to be concerned citizens are now staging a demonstration in the Halfway Tree Square. A spokesman for the group said they were demonstrating against shortages and high prices and called on the prime minister to resign now and stop blaming the IMF.

According to the spokesman, the group did not draw its support from any political party but that he had organized concerned citizens to demonstrate. However, members of the group were shouting JLP slogans and some were wearing JLP shirts. One member of the group burned the Soviet flag claiming that he was against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. Another person carried an empty pot.

TEACHERS, PNPYO SUPPORT GOVERNMENT ON IMF ISSUE

FL071903 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 7 Feb 80 FL

[Excerpt] The Peoples National Party Youth Organization [PNPYO] has expressed its full support for the position taken by its parent body and the Government of Jamaica in not making any further concessions to the International Monetary Fund. The PNPYO has also expressed agreement with Prime Minister Manley's statement that to accept the IMF demands would have placed further unbearable economic hardship on Jamaicans.

In a release signed by Chairman Paul Burke, the youth organization said the non-capitalist path was the only alternative for the ruling party and government. The PNPYO noted that if the PNP and the government implemented popular and democratic programs and policies the majority of Jamaicans including traditional JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] supporters and people disillusioned with two-party politics would find it in their social and economic interest to help the PNP to gain its third consecutive election victory. The party is to launch its national campaign of mobilization around an alternative to the IMF at a mass rally in downtown Kingston this evening.

Further reaction to the government's decision in the IMF negotiations has come from the Executive Committee of the National Union of Democratic Teachers, the NUDT.

The committee has welcomed the government's rejection of the IMF's extreme demands and its decision to place the issue before the people in general elections. The NUDT noted that over the last two years, the IMF-imposed economic program had caused havoc in the education system and pointed out that the hardship cut across party lines to affect all teachers, students and parents.

GOVERNMENT TO CLOSE FOUR OVERSEAS MISSIONS

FL131530 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 9 Feb 80 p 1 FL

[Text] Four of the country's foreign missions are to be closed, in keeping with the government's plan to trim the budget. It was projected that the move would result in a saving of \$1.5 million.

Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson announced to the House of Representatives on Thursday that the missions in Santo Domingo, Nassau, Georgetown and Paris would be closed.

He said the Guyanese post would be served by the high commissioner resident in Trinidad and Paris would be served by the mission to Europe.

It had not yet been determined how many members of staff would be retrenched, the minister said. He added that staff redundancy would be kept to the minimum.

Already, said Mr. Patterson, all four countries had been notified of the government's intention to close down the missions.

Mr. Patterson was speaking during the debate on the first supplementary estimates for 1979/80.

CONFERENCE ON PUBLIC SECTOR PLANNING OPENS

FL111841 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A 5-day regional workshop on planning in public enterprises opened at the Pegasus Hotel this morning with the minister of the public service, Howard Cooke, underlying the importance of the subject as a critical area of need in developing nations.

Giving the main address at the opening session, Mr Cooke said that if the public sector was expected to allocate itself more and more scarce natural and human resources, ventures undertaken would have to involve more comprehensive planning.

[Begin Cooke recording] Besides [words indistinct] planning, an approach to the problem cannot continue. Because of the situation in the developing world and the complexities that we face now, we cannot allow ourselves to sit idle and not unaware of the need of bringing all the resources together, and that is why we work to include every institution in the country which seeks and endeavors to improve planning. [end recording]

The workshop has been organized by the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries based in Yugoslavia, the Latin American Center for Development Administration based in Venezuela and the Jamaican Ministry of the Public Service. Jamaica is the only Caribbean country taking part together with 11 Latin American countries. the Organization of American States, United Nations and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

GUYANA

TRADE UNION CONGRESS GIVEN DEADLINE TO JOIN WFTU

FL112118 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 11 Feb 80 FL

[Text] The general council of the Caribbean Congress of Labor [CCL] has given the Guyana Trade Union Congress until the end of next month to decide on its final position regarding its application for affiliation to the communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions [WFTU]. The CCL ultimatum was handed down over the weekend at a meeting in Barbados.

The organization's general council is reportedly to have expressed the view that since the CCL was already affiliated to the International Federation of Free Trade Unions and the Inter-American Organization of Workers, it was incompatible for any CCL member to be associated with the WFTU. According to the CCL general council, the application by the Guyana Trade Union Congress for affiliation to the WFTU was already approved and now had to be ratified by the WFTU world council.

Last weekend's meeting also decided that the CCL's next triannual congress would be held in Barbados from 8 to 10 September. Jamaica was represented at the meeting by Bustamante Industrial Trade Union Vice President (Laydel Sexton), who is also an administrative member of the CCL.

MEXICO

RUBBER WORKERS STRIKE AFFECTS 41 COMPANIES

PA132154 Paris AFP in Spanish 1702 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Feb (AFP)--Some 10,000 workers of the Mexican rubber industry began a strike today that affects 41 companies, including five transnational companies that make tires. The conflict erupted after management representatives refused to grant the 33 percent wage increase demanded by the workers, offering only 18 percent. The five foreign companies operating in Mexico are: Uniroyal, Goodrich Euzkadi, General Popo, Goodyear-Oxo and Firestone.

VENEZUELA

CACHE OF WEAPONS FOUND IN PRC VESSELS

PA131428 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0448 GMT 13 Feb 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 12 Feb (EFE)--Venezuelan customs officials found an arms cache inside a PRC boat sailing in Orinoco waters, it was learned today. Aided by the National Guard, the officials boarded the Chinese ship and found machineguns on board. They also seized rifles, carbines, pistols, fragmentation grenades and numerous rounds of ammunition. The Venezuelan authorities then led the ship "Huang-he" to the Orinoco iron loading dock.

According to the customs officials' version, the ship had come from the ports of Bremen and Hamburg (FRG) with cargo for the state-owned Orinoco Steel Works, Caroni Aluminum and Caroni Electrification enterprise.

According to another report, the ship had been authorized to carry weapons because it is sailing through the Yellow Sea and the Gulf of Tonkin, where there are many pirates.